during the period of the Legislative Assembly and National Convention. So dreadful were these scenes, all enacted in the name of the people, and by the people's own representatives, that they stand out in bold reple's own representatives, that they stand out in bold reple's own representatives, that they stand out in bold reple's own representatives, that they stand out in bold repletion to the bill as it stood. It was supposed that the reports of time, and are, by the universal of the bill as it stood. sal consent of markind, denominated "the reign of tersal consent of transing, denominated the legitin terlic Safety—a commettee of the National Convention—licy. He did not mean to throw any odium upon the more blood was shed and more attractives committed, than mankend had ever beheld within the same space independ on the same space. course in which Republies have degenerated into mili-tary despotisms. Let these sacred truths be ever kept promise of 1502, it went beyond the high tariff of 1828 in mind—that sovereignty belongs to the people alone, and that all their servants should be watched with the eyes of sleepless jealousy. The Legislative Assembly and the National Convention of France had usurp-bly and the National Convention of France had usurp-bly and the National Convention of France had usurp-bly and the Sational Convention of France had usurp-bly and the Confidently believed that it would prove ed all the powers of the Government. They each, in set detrimental to those particular interests which it their turn, constituted the sole Representative body of professed to subserve, as it would be adverse to the gethe nation, and no wise checks and barriers were interposed to moderate and restrain their action. The example which they presented has convinced all man-judgment alone. He had sought the light of experience, kind of the necessity of a Senate in a Republic; and by consu'ting practical men. kind of the necessity of a Senate in a Republic; and by consulting present men. Oness, then, to an exist a give his vote for the bill. This being the case, and be substitute for the constitution. The people cannot interpose too many bargive his vote for the bill. This being the case, and beriers -gainst unwise and wicked legislation, provided ing himself anxious to terminate all doubts and uncer they do not thereby impair the necessary powers of the Government. I know full well that such scenes as I above all, to set the public mind at rest with regard to have just described cannot occur in America; but still the vital question of legality in its collection, he (Mr. we may learn lessons of wisdom from them to guide our own conduct.

R) was disposed to remit much of his own particular opinions, for the sake of a full reconcilement of the (Remainder in our next.)

IN SENATE. Friday, August 26, 1842.

committee of the whole, for further consideration; the nmendments proposed by the Committee on Finance having been disposed of vesterday. MERRICK moved to insert at the end of the

bill an additional section, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That whenever the Prethat the grain, flour, salted provisions, and unmanu-factured tobacco, of the growth and production of the act upon all articles the growth and produce of such continuance of the present embarrassed condition of the state or kingdom so admitting such grain, flour, salted provisions, and manufactured tobacco, shall be reduced to the rate of 25 per cent. At value of 25 per cent, ad value of 25 per cent, ad value of 25 per cent.

adopt an amendment, the effect of which would be to allow any perhaps the most inconsiderable state of their due proportion of contribution to the public neallow any perhaps the most inconsiderable state of their due proportion of contribution to the public neallow any perhaps the first the squarty to be extend | cossition. He believed these articles were not, in any make a tardf for this country, to be extended to all other nations with which it has treaties of civilized country, exempt. They had, in this country,

have any such effect. Mr. EVANS insisted that it would.

Mr. WALKER observed that, if a moderate duty for revenue alone were intended by this bill, Great What objection could there be against laying a moat reduced duties. He was opposed to any arrangement by which great advantages would be given to foreign nations, without any reciprocal practical advantage to the mover to include rice in the amendment. As to the article of tobacco, rice in the amendment. As to the article of tobacco, he did not believe that England would ever relinquish the duty on it, by which she derives \$24,000,000 annually; and so complete a monopoly does she make of sury, amounted to fifteen millions of dollars worth

Mr. EVANS read from the commercial treaty with other, than the same products of any other nation are subject to on importation.

Mr. TAPPAN made a few remarks not distinctly

heard; but understood to be in favor of some reciprocal arrangement by which our agricultural products might find a market abroad.

Mr. MERRICK called for the year and nays on his

ment, if the effect of it would be merely to produce a reciprocity with nations adopting the same liberal policy towards us. But if it would have the effect point ed out by the Senator from Maine, (which, he appreher ded, would be the case,) as a necessary result of upon the present year, as the great grievance from our treaties with other nations not so liberally dis- which they ark to be relieved.

as the Government. Our Constitution contained two these powers had been executed from the establish by the British interest. Mr. Jefferson recommended it and the study of the speeches and reports of that day, to establish the system of discrimination and recipro city in trade with foreign nations: discriminating beadmitted our products on favorable terms; and that this beyond the limit principle, established by law, should be carried into ef-fect by treaties. This was the principle of Mr. Madi-lieved the sober judgment of the country would ultison's resolutions; and in the proposition which he offered a few years ago, this principle was cought to be mitting his amendment, as follows: established in the mode he proposed. His (Mr. B.'s) from Maryland, or lately offered by the Senator from and paid, which were levied, collected, and paid on the Ohio, [Mr. Teppan] he said better matured, without 1st of January, 1840, under the provisions of the act arregating any ment to himself, except the merit of approved 2d March, 1833, entitled 'An act to modify the copying a great master- for he only copied Mr. Madinon. He was, of course, in favor of the general object duties on imports, and according to the same laws, of the amendment offered, but it was not in the appropriate, and regulations which then existed, except that printe form, and could not be approximately framed and guarded in any extemporaneous movement in this clos-It was a large subject, requiring a separate consideration in itself: a consideration requiring a view of our ascertain the average rate of duty which was collected and of all our commercial treaties with foreign powers. now. It would also require a separate consideration, and could be adopted at any time, without being made a part of a tariff bill. It would do best in a bill by it-

subject now, and taking it up by itself at the next ses-Mr. MERRICK modified his amendment, so as to limit its effect to reciprocity, by adding the following: Unless, under the provisions of existing treaties, said reductions of duties will inure to the benefit of some other foreign enuntry not making the reciprocal reduction in its parts, and, in all such cases, the President is hereby request if to take the earliest means of terminating the obligations of any such treaty so conflicting

with these principles of reciprocity. Mr. EVANS observed that this matter of breaking up commercial treaties by a mere proviso was one which the Senate should not saction. It was too dan-

gerous an experiment. After a few remarks from Messrs. HUNTINGTON and WOODBURY, The question was taken on Mr. Merrick's amend-

ment, and decided in the negative-yeas 6, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Woodbury, and Young-6.
Augs-Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Benton, Ecr-

rien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Miller, Morchead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Smmons, Smith of Ct., Smith of Ia., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tall madge, Tappan, Williams, and Woodbridge-29

MERRICK next moved to amend the bill by limiting its duration to twelve months.

Mr. BENTON suggested to Mr. Merrick that the proper time to offer this amendment would be after the bill was reported back to the Senate.

Mr. MERRICK egreed to the suggestion, and with-

drew his an endment. Mr. RIVES said he was unflighedly anxious that the Senate should agree upon sometimes that would meet Congress would undoubtedly adjourn without doing the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature. -If he thought any amendment would be made that would enable him to vote for the bill, he would forbear to press the proposition which he now offered for the it reasonable to suppose Congress would refuse to adopt consideration of the Senate. But he though it very evident, from the spirit which had been manifested, that this would not be the case; and he would therefore which he entertained. In the first place, it could not ment, was a different bill entirely from that which had be characterized as a revenue measure. His firm con passed the other House. conviction was, that it would not produce an increase of revenue. It was absolutely and emphatically a measure of protection, extending, in some particulars,

This was the true character of the bill. In regard to many of the articles which enter most deeply into the consumption of the country-such, for example, as several descriptions of cotton and woollen goods, some of the manufactures of iron, Lemp, &c -they were subjected, to a duty of at least 100 per cent, when the

ed. Thus it is that the best things, when perverted, become the worst. Witness the scenes of anarchy, confusion, and blood, from which humanity and reason equally revoit, which attended the French Revolution, and blood, from which attended the French Revolution, during the period of the Legislative Assembly and National Convention. So dresifial were these scenes. nays 28, as follows:

than mankend had ever beheld within the same space of time. And yet all this was done in the name of literty and equality. And what was the result? All of the Compromise act were calculated to produce. It this only paved the way for the usurpation of Napoleon did not seem to him that this measure recognised, in Bonaparte; and the people sought protection in the any manner, the expediency of even keeping in view. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr.

Bonaparte; and the people sought protection in the any manner, the expediency of even keeping in view the principles of the compromise. It went far beyond their own representatives. This has ever been the

neral interests of the country. These were the view Unless, then, some im-The people cannot interpose too many bar- give his vote for the bill. This being the case, and betainty that now exist in reference to revenue, and, whole subject. He would, therefore, most respectfully beg leave to propose, for the consideration of the Se nate, a measure which, in some of its features, had already been submitted (modified by himself, however) per cent. The amendment was rejected—yeas 21,

The bill to provide revenue from imports, and to the consideration of the other body of this Legislature. He thought it would meet the real exigency of imports, and for other purposes, was taken up, as in committee of the whole for further and the case, and supply substantially the wants of the country. It was intended to reinstate the rates of du-ties as they existed under the Compromise act in the years 1840 and 1841. This would leave, for the present, the tariff at the point where it stood after the de-duction of four-tenths of the excess above 20 per cent., adjourning to a future consideration and adjustment of sident of the U. S. shall receive satisfactory evidence the reduction of the remaining six tenths which have been crowded into the first six months of the present year by the Compromise act. In addition to this, he Inclures tobacco, of the growth and production of the U.S., exported ... om the U.S., are admitted at a rate of duty not exceeding 25 per cent. ad valorem, into the several ports of any European state or kingdom, he shall make proclamation thereof to the people of the U.S., and thenceforward the duties imposed by this

to the rate of 25 per cent, ad valorem.

Mr. EVANS hoped the Senate would not consent to adopt an amendment, the effect of which would be to any wish of the peoplet to exempt tea and coffee from cossities.

ommerce.

Mr. MERRICK denied that the amendment would duty only when there was a superabundance of revenue-they were found to be more productive of revenue than any one class of manufactures imported from ary, 1843, shall exceed the rate of fifty per cent. of the abroad-except, perhaps, the single article of silk .-Britain would be compelled to admit our productions, derate duty upon tea and coffice? They were no more at reduced duties. He was opposed to any arrangement necessaries of life than were sugar, molasses, salt, hats, when they shall be further reduced, so as not to exceed importation of them, it would be found by the tables

it, that she prohibits the growth of the article in her annually—the revenue derived from which, at twenty per cent., would be three millions. The Secretary of the Treasury proposed, by the duties recommended by Great Brita n a proviso, that neither country should mus, to derive from these articles a revenue of four and the a brita is a provise, that herefore country should and, to active form the a brill millions of dollars. And he would ask if, under other, than the same products of any other nation are existing circumstances, there was anything that should induce them to reject this fruitful source of revenue? He thought every gentleman would agree that, as a

revenue measure, the one he now proposed was prefer thie, in all respects, to the measure under consideration; and, in regard to its bearings on the interests of domestic industry, he begged leave to invoke the proposition; which were ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT would willingly vate for the amendthe other House, who, in their able report, bear testimony to the general prosperity of American manu-factures under the Taviff of 1840 and 1841, and indiose the could not consent to the amendment.

the Senate with a speech. He knew not what sentence a profession, the performance of the duties of which they

Mr. BENTON said the proposition of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Merrick] was a large one, involving great consequences, and reviving a principle asold of the Senate expressed upon it.

He hoped that gentlemen on all sides would see in provisions on the subject of foreign commerce—one to it, at least a proof of the spirit of conciliation with my duties on imports, for revenue: the other to regu- which he was sincerely animated, and which the prelate commerce with foreign nations. The former of sent condition of the country so impressively invoked. He was prepared to make a large sacrifice of his indiviment of the Government; the latter had not been exe-cuted at all. Mr. Madison attempted it in 1793, in his e-lebrated resolutions of that day, which were defeated by in the proposition he submited to the Senate, which went much beyond the limit that his own judment prein his report on fore gn commerce, when he was Secre-tary of State; and, acting on their suggestions, and en-of 25 per centum on the foreign cost of imported comdeavering to give effect to an important clause in the modities (which he supposed to be the fair representative Constitution, he (Mr. B.) a few years ago, had digested and equivalent of 20 per cent, duty on home valuation,) an amendment, framed on Mr. Madison's resolutions, would be found, in the end, to make the nearest approximation to the point in which revenue and protection meet; and he much feared, whatever temporary measures might be resorted to, no solid and permanent tween nations, according to their treatment of our com- adjustment of this great subject would be arrived at, merce, and reciprocity in the rates of duties. The until a wise spirit of moderation shall be transfused from principle of Mr. Madison's resolutions was, that a dis-crimination of 10 per centum in the duties should be the bosom of the public councils. He repeated, howmade in favor of the commerce of the nations which ever, that the proposition he now submitted went much which he had just indicated as that

mately settle down up n. Mr. R. concluded, by sub-"That from and after the passage of this act, and unproposition was not successful, although better ma-tured than the proposition now offered by the Senator the same duties upon imports shall be levied, collected,

act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts impe the said duties shall be paid in eash: And provided further. That in all cases where specific duties were iming scene upon the passage of a revenue or tariff bill, posed upon imports prior to the passage of the said act, tion in itself: a consideration requiring a view of our ascertain the average rate of duty which was collected whole existing commerce, both foreign and domestic, upon each of the said articles throughout the year 1840;

and such average rate of duty shall be levied, collected, A subject so large as this would require time for deli-beration and for action; and we had time for neither articles, in the same manner as if such respective specific duties were severally imposed by this act. "Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That there shall be hereafter levied, collected, and paid a duty of - per

self: he was, therefore, against doing anything on the centum ad valerem on teas and coffee, until the public debt shall have been paid; and on the articles made subect to a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, under the rovisions of the actentialed "An act relating to duties and drawbacks,' approved September 11, 1841, there vied, collected and paid a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, except upon railroad iron. which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture, under the first section of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any State or incorporated company, which shall have imported railroad iron prior to the 3d day of March next, of the benefits and advanages secured to them respectively by the proviso to the to the Committee on the Judiciary. 5th section of the said act relating to duties and draw-

backs. Mr. PRESTON moved to amend the second line, by striking out " until Congress shall otherwise direct, and insert "for the period of two years from and after passing of this a

He supposed it must be obvious to everybody that here could now be hardly such an adjustment of the tariffus could be considered permanent. Pressed as patess now was, in time, it would not be probable at the deliberate and matured judgment of Congress ould be given to any measure of specific duties.

The amendment was negatived. The question then recurred on Mr. Rives's amend nent, on which he called for the year and mays, which were ordered.

Mr. CALHOUN observed that he would vote for this amendment, not because it met his entire approba-tion, but because it presented a basis on which a just nd judicious bill might be founded.

Mr. EVANS observed that this amendment presented question of whether there should be a revenue bill or revenue bill; for he believed that, if it were adopted

Mr. PRESTON said there was now no doubt that some revenue bill was indispensable. He did not think

an essentially necessary temporary measure. Mr. CONRAD raised a question whether it was in order for the Senator from Virginia to submit a proposistate, very briefly, the leading objections to the bill tion, which, although it was in the shape of an amend

> The CHAIR overruled the point of order. Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, was opposed to a bill for protection alone, but he would vote for one having revenue in view and affording incidental protection.

Mr. WALKER said that he would, under no cir cumstances, vote for a duty on tea and coffee, as pro posed by the amendment of the Senator from Virginia

Walker, and it was decided in the negative-year 11,

Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert,

Fulton, Linn, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wright-11. Nays-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Be rien, Calhonn, Chosie, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Hunting-

Mr. ALLEN moved to strike out so much of it as re

lates to tea and coffee; and the question was decided in the negative-yeas 19, nays 24. The amendment of Mr. Rives was then rejectedyeas 13, nays 31, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Calhoun, Cuthbert,

Fulton, Henderson, King, Mangum, Merrick, Preston, Rives, Sevier, and Williams-13. Nays-Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Barrow, Bates, Ben ton, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Hunting-

ton, Linn, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons

Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague

tire bill-imposing twenty per cent ad valorem duties He said that his amendment was similar to that offered by Mr. Habersham in the House of Representatives, and would secure the distribution of the proceeds of

the sales of the public lands among the several States. The amendment was rejected-yeas 12, nays 26. Mr. SEVIER submitted an amendment, striking

Mr. WRIGHT said, that if this amendment should prevail, they all knew very well that Congress would be ready to adjourn at once. If the two subjects of the revenue and the lands should be again united, no Revenue bill could be passed this session. The question was taken, and the amendment was re

jected - yeas 10, nays 30, as follows : Yeas - Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Clayton, Crittenden, Graham, Mangum, Merrick, White, Wood-

bridge-10. Nuys-Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Bates, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn, Smith of Ia., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wil-

hiams, Woodbury, Wright, Young -30.
Mr. CLAYTON submitted an amendment, to suspend the ten per centum allowed to nine of the States inder the Distribution law; and it was agreed to. Various other amendments were proposed -- some which were adopted, and the remainder rejected.

Mr. WOODBURY submitted an additional section to the hill, viz:
"All duties in this bill which on the first day of Janu average value of merchandise as it has been appraised at the custom-house, during the year 1842, shall be re-

when they shall be further reduced, so as not to exceed thereafter the rate of twenty-five per cent." The amendment was rejected-Yeas 15, nays 25. After a session of more than ten hours, the Senate adjourned without taking the question upon the bill.

Monday, August 25.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, to hom were referred various memorials asking for remission of duties under certain circumstances, made an adverse report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and the same Committee were discharged from the forther consideration of subjects of general interest confidcd to them, and which they had not had time to consider.

Mr. BAGBY rose, and disavowed any intention to

that section of the country had "their rirtues, and, like SHALL, and ARNOLD. the rest of mankind, their vices;" and he took occasion to say that the business of letter-writing was becoming a great nuisance. As an instance of depravity, cate the sudden and large reduction of six tenths of the excess above 20 per cent., which has been thrown he (Mr. B.) had forfeited all claim to the character of a him that some of them had been swept from the ken- except for a bona fide loan.

The bill to repeal the twenty per cent, proviso in the Mr. CRITTENDEN said, that as the opinions of dered, and it was rejected. gentlemen were well known upon this subject, he per-

ceived that there was no desire to debate it; and he therefore hoped that, by general acquiescence, the bill would be put upon its passage.

Mr. TAPPAN expressed his opinion that the bill could not become a law. They had had a veto on the

nions, a favorable result could not be anticipated. The bill was taken up as in Committee of the Whole; and no amendment having been made thereto,

the question was stated. Shall the bill be read a third Mr. TAPPAN called for the year and navs, which

Mr. LINN suggested to the Senator from Kentucky to permit the bill to be over an hour, as but few Sena-

tors were now present in their seats. CRITTENDEN would consent, if the Senator red in. would then assist him in taking it up.

Mr. LINN. Certainly.

The CHAIR remarked that the bill would be passed mittee of the Whole.

The resolution returns ver if there was no objection. CRITTENDEN submitted a resolution to al-

low the Rev. S. Tuston two hundred and fifty dollars was concurred in. additional compensation for extra services performed by him as a Chaplain to Congress; and it was agreed ject till to morrow, and a motion by Mr. Tillinghast to gative. unanimously.

The joint resolution making an appropriation to test

several inventions to prevent the explosion of steam boilers, was read a third time and passed. The joint resolution from the House in relation to attendance of the members of Congress to their public motion was negatived. duties, and making deductions from their per diem for

voluntary absence, except in cases of sickness, was reforced to the Committee on the Judiciary. A message was received from the House of Repre sentatives, stating that they had concurred in the seve- ordered. The vote stood-ayes 56, noes 92. So the

ral amendments of the Senate to the bill to provide for revenue from imports, and to modify existing laws upon he subject, and for other purposes.

the title to Rush Island, ceded by the Caddo treaty, was read a third time and passed. The bill to repeal the 20 per cent, proviso of the distribution law, was then passed by the following vote,

Yeas-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Clayton, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Sprague, Tall-

madge, White, Woodbridge-23. Nays-Messrs Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker Woodbury, Wright, Young-19.
Mr. WIIITE moved to reconsider the vote by which

the bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections and for other purposes, was referred

The motion prevailed-yeas 23, nays 17; and the bill was then passed-yeas 25, navs 19, as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Archer, Bavard, Bates, Berrien, Bar row, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Day ton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Miller,

Morehead, Phelps, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge-25. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, alhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn,

Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young-19.
The resolution from the House, fixing the day of ad journment of Congress, sine die, was taken up, and after being amended, designating Wednesday, the 31st inst ,

at two o'clock, it was agreed to. The report of the Joint Committee of Conference or the disputed points in the bill to suppress the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was concur-

by the Senate. The Senate went into an Executive session, and at a late hour adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr BOTTS submitted a joint resolution providing that the sum of \$250 should be paid to the Rev. Mr Tuston, the Chaplain of the Senate, in addition to his regular salary. In submitting this resolution, he re marked that some extra compensation was equitably

about five months. Mr. GWIN objected. Mr. BOTTS moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. CARUTHERS and Mr. IRWIN suggested the tropriety of including the Chaplain of the House. The question being taken, he rules were not sus

due to Mr. Tuston, who, being Chaplain of the Senate

had performed the clerical duties for both Houses for

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the Re renue bill had been passed by that body in an amended

Mr. FILLMORE moved that the bill returned should at once, be taken up and acted on. The amendments A tax upon those articles would strike a severe blow at proposed, in the Senate, having been printed, he prethe temperance reform, as they were a very pleasant sumed that, at this time, no explanation of the smend-substitute for spirituous liquors and malt drinks. He ments would be required. He would merely remark, was ordered to a third reading.

duties actually imposed were stripped of the disguis | then proposed to strike out the tax on tea and coffee, that there was nothing in the bill conflicting with the

Mr. LINN said he was in favor of protection-he had voted against the Revenue bill already, not because he was opposed to the protective principle, but because he was unwilling to sacrifice distribution.— When his remarks were concluded, he renewed the demand for the previous question.

Mr. CLIFFORD moved to lay the amendments on the table

Mr. BOTTS asked to be excused from voting. was unwilling, since the last veto to act on this subject at all, because he thought the time had come when

Mr. BOTTS was not excused.
Mr. GAMBLE asked if the motion was to lay the

amendments or the bill on the table? He was informed that it was to lay both on the table The question being taken by year and nays, on Mr.

120, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Black. Boyd, A. V. Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Casey, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, M. A. Cooper, Cross. Daniel, Dean, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Gamble, Gilmer Goggin, W. O. Goode, Graham, Gwin, Habersham Harris, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Mason, Mathews, Medill, Owsley, Payne, Rayner, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Saunders, Shaw, W. Smith, Steenrod, Sumpter, J. Thompson, Turney, Warren

Watterson, Weller, James W. Williams, Wood-65.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Appleton, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Bidlack, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Burnell, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Mr. GRAHAM offered an amendment repealing the sixth section of the Distribution act, (which contains a proviso suspending the Distribution, in case duties on imports go above twenty per cent.) senden, Fillmore, Floyd, Gentry, Gerry, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Gordon, Granger, Gustine, Hall, Halsted, Houck, Howard, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Irwin, William Cost Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Linn, Robert McClellan, McKennan, Markingt Mattacks, Marwell, Margard

Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Newbard. Oliver, Osborne, Parmenter, Pearce, Plumer, Pope, Powell, Proflit, Ramsey, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Read, Ridgway, Riggs, Rodney, W. Russell, J. M. Russell, Saltonstall, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, T. Smith, Sollers, Sprigg, Stanly, Stratton, A. H. H. Stuart, J. T. Stuart, Taliaferro, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Tur-ney, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Ward, Washington, E. D. White, T. W. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Yorke, and Young-120.

The general wish appeared to be that the vote should be taken on all the amendments at once. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved that the ques tion should be taken separately on striking out the 29th section of the bill, which forbids officers employed in collecting or protecting revenue to draw their salary from the sums collected before they are paid into the

Treasury. The question was first taken on all the other amendnents, and singly on striking out the 29th section; all the Senate amendments were concurred in without count.

Mr. McKENNAN moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken. The motion was negatived.

Mr. FILLMORE submitted a resolution, providing that all debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill to limit the sale of the public stock to par, and to authorize the issue of Treasury notes in lieu thereof, should terminate in two hours after the bill shall have The House then went into Committee of the Whole and, after some conversation between Mr. WISE and Mr. FILLMORE, the bill authorizing the issue of

Treasury notes was taken up, with the general under-standing that the Navy Organization bill should be nsidered. The Treasury Note bill gave rise to a debate which

inference might be drawn from a brief sketch of the present session. The principal participants in the debate were Messrs. BARNARD, FILLMORE, the newspapers. He reiterated that the population of BOTTS, ADAMS, CUSHING, RAYNER, MAR- of the Secretary of the Navy. The two hours having elapsed, the first question was on an amendment proposed by Mr. BOTTS to strike

out the authority to issue Treasury notes. The amendment was rejected. Mr. BOTTS then proposed an additional section, man and the dignity of a gentleman; and it seemed to providing that no certificates of stock shall be issued,

To this, Mr. EVERETT affered a modification which was accepted by Mr. BOTTS, providing that no certificate of stock should be issued for any sum

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. BOTTS modifying that part of his amendment offered by Mr. Everett by substituting one hundred dollars for five hundred, submitted it again, and demanded the previous question. He withdrew his mosubject, and, unless the President had changed his opi- tion for Mr. Stanly, who spoke at length on the pros pects of the Whig party, and the course of the Presi-

On the amendment of Mr. Botts, the ayes and noes were ordered. The result was-ayes 102, noes 46. On the passage of the bill, the ayes and noes were gain ordered. The vote stood, ayes 115, noes 38 .again ordered. So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the report from the Committee of Conference in relation to the act concerning the vending of lottery tickets was concur-The resolutions relating to Colt's sub-marine battery,

as amended by the Senate, were referred to the Com-The resolution returned from the Senate fixing two o'clock of Wednesday next as the time of adjournment,

After an effort by Mr. Barnard to postpone the sub lay the resolution on the table, The bill relating to the taking of testimony in cases

the efficiency of Colt's sub-marine battery, and also of contested elections, was next taken up. After attempts at amending the Senate amendments and a protracted debate, Mr. WISE moved to lay the bill on the table. The

On the question of concurring with the first amend ment of the Senate, which defers and limits the opera tion of the section prescribing the election of members of Congress by single districts, the ayes and noes were

amendment was not concurred in. Mr. IRWIN moved to lay the whole subject, bill and amendments, on the table, and called for the ayes indicate what should be the action of the House. A joint resolution to institute proceedings to contest and noes on his motion. The vote stood, ayes 68, noes

> So the motion to lay on the table was negatived. The second amendment of the Senate was not con curred in, and the others were agreed to.

> After disposing of some Senate bills, the House adjourned.

Tucsday, August 30, 1842. IN SENATE.

The bill making an appropriation for the execution of the treaty with the Wyandot Indians, (which was ratified during the present month,) and for other pur poses, was read the third time and passed. Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial from citizens

of Leon county, Florida, asking for the admission of that Territory into the Union; which was laid on the The bill making appropriation for fortifications was

taken up, when Mr. EVANS moved an amendment, appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of the Pea Patch island, in the Delaware Mr. CLAYTON expressed the hope that the amend.

ment would not be agreed to.

Mr. EVANS explained. The matter had been i law, and no favorable result had been attained; bu now there was a favorable opportunity for a speedy adjustment of the title.

Mr. BAYARD stated his reasons for objecting to the Mr. MILLER submitted a few remarks upon the subject, and in favor of the amendment.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that whenever a propositi

was brought forward to quiet the title to this island, certain rights of New Jersey and Delaware were brought into question; but he sincerely hoped that, without going into the respective claims of these States, the U. S. ould now be permitted to acquire the title.

Mr. BAYARD replied.

Mr. HUNTINGTON was in favor of the amend-Mr. CALHOUN opposed it.

Mr. CLAYTON called for the year and nays o agreeing to the amendment; and, being taken, resulted -yeas 7, nays 27. Mr. SEVIER submitted an amendment, making ap propriation for carrying on the works at forts Towson

Smith, and Gibson; and it was agreed to. [A message was received from the House of Repre entatives, stating that they had received information that the President had this day approved and signed the revenue bill.] The bill was then read a third time and passed.

rida volunteers called into service in 1838 and 1839; and it was read a third time and passed. The Senate concurred in the report of the Commi ee of Conference on the disputed points in the bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested lections, and for other purposes. The bill from the House, to establish post routes

airs, reported the bill concerning the payment of

The amendments of the House, to the bill organizing rected to return the Message and Protest to its autigo A resolution authorizing the continuance of the en ployment of clerks and messengers during the reces was then disposed of.

division of the report was agreed to. A motion to ac ourn was negatived. A motion to lay the bill on HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. table was also negatived. The other divisions of Mr. CALHOUN submitted the following resolution report were agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked general consent to the Resolved, That the Secretary of War furnish to this House, at the beginning of the next session, a statement setting forth the number of private establishments at which fire-arms are manufactured for the Government, where situated, and at what prices the contracts have been taken for the last ten years up to the present

time; the number of arms annually fabricated within that period, and the annual cost. That he also furnish a statement of the amount in number and value of the this Congress could cover itself with honor and glory fire-arms in deposite at the various arsenals and depots, the number of men employed at each during the last two years, the number and grade of officers stationed there, and the amount of money disbursed at each within the same period annually.

And resolved further, That there be annexed annually hereafter to the Army register, an accurate schedule to report on his late veto message, and the adoption Clifford's motion, the result was-yeas 65, and nays of the payand emoluments, with the commutation value thereof, to which the various officers of the army, of each grade, are entitled.

Mr. ARNOLD objected to the reception of the reso lution, because he said there was no quorum.
Mr. ADAMS moved a call of the House.

On calling the roll, 119 members answered to their When the names of the absentees were called, it wa found that 138 were present; and then, On motion of Mr. WELLER, further proceedings in

the call were suspended. The resolution was adopted. Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL said that the Senate having passed a resolution granting to the clerks and messen-gers of that body the usual extra allowance, he thought ance should be made to them. He therefore submitted Borden, Brockway, Milton Brown, C. Brown, J. Brown, a resolution providing that, out of the contingent fund of the House, and under the direction of the committee approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return auditing the accounts, the same sum should be paid to the clerks, pages, messengers and laborers as was paid originated, who shall enter the objections at large up to them at the termination of the long session of the last the journal and proceed to reconsider it."

Congress.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, valled the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact that been able to bring myself to approve a bill which of the resolution is in direct contravention to a positive ginated in the House of Representatives, entitled at law. If the Senate chose to infringe a law, it was no good reason for the House to do the same. He protest- and modify existing laws imposing duties on imposing

ed against the reception of the resolution. Mr. INGERSOLL moved a suspension of the rules. On this motion the ayes and noes were ordered .-The vote stood, ayes 61, noes 64. So the rules were mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitution

not suspended. On motion of Mr. HALSTED, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill for taking testimony in have been so far forgetful of what was due fact cases of contested elections. cases of contested elections. Mr. WISE moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ADAMS expressed a hope that the motion would not prevail. On the motion tellers were ordered—and 76 voted in had so far forgotten what was due to the House of it. the affirmative, and 45 in the negative. The vote of the Speaker being counted, there was a quorum, and of the Whole, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and took up the Senate bill for the organization of the Navy

Department. Mr KING of Georgia was entitled to the floor, and occupied the hour in an explanation of the details of the my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and

Mr. WISE, as instructed by the Committee of Naval to five, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint the heads of the bureaux.

Mr. EVERETT offered a substitute for the 3d sec-

appoint the heads of the bureaux.

to perfect a bill take precedence of substitutes. He sentatives. But that Committee, taking a different od to them, and which they had not had time to consider.

The Treasury Note bill gave rise to a debate which to perfect a bill take precedence of substitutes.

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The Treasury Note bill gave rise to a debate which

> tion of the Committee on Naval Affairs were disposed An amendment, submitted by Mr. ADAMS, prohibit. ing transfers of appropriations, was carried.
>
> A message was received from the Senate commu-

nicating a resolution which suspended the three days The committee rose and reported the bill, and Mr. WISE demanding the previous question, the amendments were adopted in mass.

On the passage of the bill, Mr. McKENNAN derevious question, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, called for the year and nays.

They were ordered; and the vote stood-year 117. So the bill was passed. After the disposition of various reports and bills, Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole.

This being pronounced out of order, Mr. UNDER-

WOOD moved a suspension of the rules. The suspension was negatived. Mr. BOTTS moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Executive communications on the Speaker's

ellers were ordered-39 voted in the affirmative, and 77 in the negative. No quorum voted and the call was negatived.

The SPEAKER counted the members present, and there was no quorum. A call of the House was then ordered. On the roll being called, 140 members answered

their names.

On the motion to suspend further proceedings on the call, 60 voted in the affirmative, and 40 in the ne-Again no quorum voted, and the doors were closed. The call was continued for the reception of excuses.

On motion of Mr. WISE, further proceedings on the call were suspended. A message was received from the Senate stating that that body had concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

A message from the President was then read protestto the veto Mr. ADAMS briefly remarked that the report having

Mr. BOTTS followed, and after a few remarks of had been adopted toward me, unjust as I his own, he read extracts from Mr. Webster's speech certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust. delivered in 1834, on the occasion of General Jackson's Protest. In conclusion, he submitted four resolutions-three, he said, he copied from those passed in the Senate in 1834, and the fourth added by himself

This last authorizes the Clerk to return the Protest and nessage to its author. On the adoption of his resolution, Mr. BOTTS moved the previous question.

Mr. PROFFIT raised a point of order, which was overruled. On the second, to the previous question, the vote eing taken, it was found that there was no quorum. Mr. HOLMES moved an adjournment.

The vote stood year 47, pays 92.

willing to do so.

So the House refused to adjourn. Mr. PROFFIT moved to lay the resolution on the The motion was negatived. Mr. HABERSHAM called for a division of the ques

vote was taken on the resolutions separately. On the adoption of the first resolution, the vote stood 1 am charged with violating pledges which 1 eas 57, nays 46 On the second resolution, the vote was, year 86, nave

On the adoption of the third resolution, the vote stood eas 81, nays 53. veas 81, navs 53. When the fourth resolution came up, Mr. BOTTS made without any particle of evidence to sustain the said he had been requested to withdraw it, and was and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation

ction was made to the withdrawal.

Mr. ADAMS asked to be excused from voting. was induced to make the motion on the score of person [Laughter] He was not excused. Mr. WISE also asked to be excused. He had, he said, no fear for himself-but feeling great respect for

tion to be excused. The question being taken, the result stood, year 52, looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stab nays 69. So the last resolution was not carried. The of our institutions with a somewhat anxious cone resolutions were as follows:

laws and the usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise in him any Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military At

> on the journal. against any of its proceedings.

the bills for the improvement of the Avenue and for the support of the penitentiary from the Committee of the Whole House, and refer them to the Committee of Whole on the State of the Union.

Objection being made, Mr. UNDERWOOD moved a suspension of the rules. Tellers being ordered, the louse was found without a quorum. Various motions were made, and finally-the House

was compelled to adjourn on account of the want of

quorum

The report from the Committee of Conference in . lation to the bill on taking testimony in cases of contact the case of contact the cases of contact the case of conta tested elections, was made and considered. The fir-

THE PROTEST .- We give the President's Protes against the proceedings of the House of Representa tives, in relation to the appointment of a Committee by the House of that Report by a separate and distin vote. The paper we now give has been delayed the President under the mistaken hope that the Hells of Representatives would, before its adjournment, have reviewed, in some mode, its extraordinary proceeding -by which it in fact converted itself into a court accusation and of trial. The Protest is written in stron and decided language, but is, at the same time, highly respectful and courteous to the House of Repres tives. We regard it as one of the most important an interesting documents which these eventful times have

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

brought forth .- Madisonian.

To the House of Representatives:
By the Constitution of the U. S. it is provided, that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Re presentatives and the Senate, shall, before it become law, be presented to the President to the U.S. if with his objections, to that Rouse in which it shall had

thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my our tionality of the measure, were presented in the more respectful and even deferential terms. I would me to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it a addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the hi presentatives as to impugn its motives in passing : bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark and almost of complaint, that the language in who

> Such being the character of the official communic In the exercise of the power to regulate its own pr

itself of the occasion formally to arraign the matter of the President for others of his acts since his a duction into office. In the absence of all proof, and as I am bound to declare, against all law or prece dent in porliamentary proceedings, and at the same time in a manner which it would be difficult to te concile with the comity, hitherto sacredly observ in the intercourse between independent and coord nate departments of the Government, it has assaid my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault, and, stopping short of imperment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences of clared to deserve impeachment. Had the extraction ry report which the Committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanctas complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccomp as it is by any particle of testimony to support charges it contains, without a deliberate examinat almost without any discussion, the House of Rsentatives has been pleased to adopt it as its on and thereby to become my accuser before the courtry and before the world. The high character such an accuser, the gravity of the charges who has been made, and the judgment pronounced againe, by the adoption of the Report upon a distinct a separate vote of the House, leaves me no alternat but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeds as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of

of Representatives the sole power of impeachmen

Such impeachment is required to be tried before !

The Senate of the United States, composed of

Representatives of the sovereignty of the States,

converted into a hall of justice, and in order to insu-

most august tribunal known to our institutions.

the strictest observance of the rules of evidence and legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the U. S. highest judicial functionary of the land, is require preside over its deliberations. In the presence of judicatory the voice of faction is presumed to lent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence nounced under the most solemn sanctions of relof honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the tive Department whom it may believe to be go ing against the report of the Select Committee in rela- the accused is confronted with his accusers, and demand the privilege, which the justice of the been adopted by the House, the Protest was against the patient, and an impartial inquiry into the facts, " action of the House. He had no proposition to offer to the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined indicate what should be the action of the House. met with a becoming constancy a trial as pair it would have been undeserved. I would have fested, by a profound submission to the laws of m try, my perfect faith in her justice, and rely ag of my motives, and the rectitude of my o should have looked forward with confidence t by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not en whatever charges might have been formally prefe On this motion the year and nays were ordered. name-a name transmitted to me from a patriot fa prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully those who are to come after me, as served for most precious of all earthly possessions. I am only subjected to imputations affecting my ter as an individual, but am charged with A similar call having been made also by others, the

truth. Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this Is the occasion for it found in the fact, that have been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the Peop have succeeded to the first, according to the exthe Clerk, he did not wish him to fall into the hands of Mr. James Wilkins. Mr. W. then withdrew his modent to the Chief Magistracy has never recurred fore, and that all prudent and patriotic minds -1 have been made to feel too sensibly the Resolved, That while this flouse is, and ever will culties of my unprecedented position, not to ke be ready to receive from the President all such mes all that is intended to be conveyed in the reprosages and communications as the Constitution and cast upon a President without a party. But I for myself placed in this most responsible station by usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was call to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of

In strict compliance with the positive obligation

cautious.

Affairs, offered amendments to the second and third tion in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared in sections, reducing the number of bureaux from seven the course which has been pursued in regard to it. appoint the heads of the bureaux.

Mr. EVERETT offered a substitute for the 3d section, requiring the President to appoint the heads of the bureaux by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and fixing their salaries respectively at \$2,
Senate, and fixing their salaries respectively at \$2,
tion of the salaries respectively at \$2,
the newsage to a select committee of its own body for the purpose (as my respect for the House well have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the respect to the salaries respectively at \$2,
the chieves are a select committee. 500. On this amendment tellers were ordered-31 the objections urged against the bill by the Excent voted in the affirmative, and 76 in the negative. No with a view to its own judgment upon the question quorum voting.

Mr. EVERETT modified his amendment by striking

the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself out the salaries, and merely directing the President to some of the members selected for the performance ppoint the heads of the bureaux.

Mr. WISE raised a point of order, that amendments entirely within the discretion of the House of Repte

Various other amendments proposed by the instruc-On this motion no quorum voted.

A motion was made to have a call of the House, and rican people, and as a violation, in my person, of me secured to every citizen by the laws and the Co tution. That Constitution has entrusted to the Il-

> stitution authorize the House of Representatives to ry up its accusations against any chief of the Exhigh crimes and misdemeanors. Before that trib mon law secures to the humblest citizen, of a umphant refutation in the presence of that country. against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have h erto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have beet cused without evidence, and condemned without ale ing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, ! deprived of public confidence in the administration the Government, and do nied even the boast of a g against the country, so grave and so being to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement gave; and because I execute what I believe to law, with usurping powers not conferred by law above all, with using the powers conferred up

ceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the House to enter such protest on its journals.

2d. Resolved. That the aforesaid Protect is a boost. 2d. Resolved, That the aforesaid Protest is a breach of privilege of this House, and that it be not entered to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answers on the journal. 3d. Resolved, That the President of the United of the duties which they have imposed upon me States has no right to send a Protest to this House is not as an individual merely that I am now call tainst any of its proceedings.

4th Resolved, That the clerk of this House be di. power. I represent the Executive authority of